GENIN will issue his Fall Style of Gentlemen's HATS on Friday, 25th instant. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. KNOX will issue his Fall Style of GENTLEMEN'.
Have, on Friday, 25th instant. KNOX, Nos SER Broadway, and 12

CARPETINGS,-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stack of rich and ele-gant Canstitutes at grea ly reduced prices, constating of rich Vel-vet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and ingrain Carpus; Oil-Clotha of every which and design: Rags, Mass, Mattings, Stair Rois, &c. Also, Broade Carpeta in one entire piece, and all other goods found in Carput stores, full 19 per cent less than found elsewhere, to which they call the attention of the public.

they call the attention of the suble.

Bargains.—Wet goods from the Franklin, consisting of Silks, Ginghams, Hanekerchiefs, Black Aljascas, Prints, Dotted Swas. Drapery, Wool Plaids, Shawis, Muslims, &c. &c. Also, the greatest bargains ever known will be affered in summer goods. In order to make from for fail and winter goods, G. M. Bobitsk will close out the balance of his ammer stock at less than half rice. Come cerly to recure the best bargains to both wet goods and dry goods. No. 203 Grand at corner of Orchard.

TAILORS BELOW PAR-Serious Depreciation-Fail-

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- Just being taken from PIANUS AND MELOURONS,—Just Delig Inken Iron style Plane for says a large assortment of elegant modern style Plane for its grant modern style Plane for its grant modern style Plane for its grant modern to the great improvement of the present day, which will be sold at a great discount from far for prices for cash. In the variety may be found Planes from three of the most celebrated Boston makers, and those of several of the best New York manufacturer, including the besulful and muc admired Horace Wayres Planes. Also the most noted Boston New Haven and New York Malconcoxs. Each instrument was ranted. Those desiring great bargains and superior instruments carebrain them by calling upon Horace Wayres, No. 333 Broadway.

315 only, for a Country Residence, or Village Homestead in a pleasant and hearthy location on the Long Island Bailroad. 100 Farms and 500 Building Lots. 100 feet square, equal to four city lots, will be civided among 600 subscribers, on the evening of Asput 31, 1862. Each subscriber only for \$15, payable in installments, will receive a warranted deed for a farm of from two to 20, acres, or four Building Lots 25, 100 feet. Only a few shares left. Apply to Citas. Wood, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphete can be last graits.

SEWING MACHINES,-To CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, SEWING MACHINES.—10 Cut and before the hurry of the fall business commences, to introduce the Sewing Machiness. An investment of \$100 in a Sewing Machine will produce more clear profit than \$6,00 invested any other way. This can be clearly demonstrated. Having settled all saits against our Machiness, there is me shadow of cleim against them. But all other Machines do infringe our patents. The "Dorcas Machines"—a cheap Yantee affair—intringe four of our patents, and the "Excelsion Machines" infrince four of our patents, and the "Excelsion Machines" infrince four of our patents, and the "Excelsion Machines will have a patent. He who buys any of those piratical Machines will buy a enit at lew.

1 M SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES .- If I. M. Singer has not spen SEWING MACHINES.—11 I. M. SINGET has not spenit memor riough in contesting the valid and original claims of Elis Howe, Jr., he had better begin with the Euceriston Sewing Machine Contract, and getrad of all he can make for five years to came. They are so men of stravel and are ready to sustain and guarantee every purchaser of their Machine against all contraversy. This publication of Singer's so only a similar arising to intimidate buyers, as he knows our Machine every way superior to his. Furchasers are jurished to come as used to No. 245 Broadway, and take a hond with the Machine when they purchase. We will hold them harmless. Price Side, and 460 heter than I M. Singer's.

J. Seymour, Inventor and Agent of the Company.

FARRANKS PLATFORM SCALES.-Long known,

READ ABOUT RATS.-NEW-YORK, July 22, 1852. READ ABOUT KATS.—NEW YORK, July 22, 1852.—
mare used sincet everything which has been offered for the extermination of Rats, Cockroaches and Asts, but until I tried Parsons
& Co 's Vermy's and INSECT EXTERNISATOR I did not feel justilied
in receimmending either of them. I therefore cheerfully state that
Parsons & Co 'e Externisation has effectually destroyed all the
Cockroaches in my bord, said has nearly, and I believe will completely, destroy all the Rats therein. It is invaluable to hotel-keep

E. French, Preprietor of French's Hotel,
C. V. CLEKKENER & Co., Agents, No. 81 Barciay et., N. Y.

Red her may spuil—what a veration— A face we the withy admiration.
Then change the time—a darker borrow From that famed Dyr of Causaranae.

Manufactured, sold and applied, at 6. Aster House

DESBLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE CORE, was first brought before the public in 1853, and already commands confidence and attention, and an unexampled demand. Sold by CLICKENER & Co., No. 3: Berclay st.

HAIR DYE AND WHOS.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated BAIR DYE is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesels and retail or applied in sine private rooms at W. A. Baronneow Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Factory, No. 2 3 Broadway.

Our Agents.

Mesers. Carcill & Rockwell, No. 1 North Broadway, Yonkers, will supply our friends in that Village with The Tribune. Chonce E. La Fave, No. 26; Westminster-st., is our Agent in PROVIDENCE for the sale of The Transpec. MELLER & Co. are our Agents for the sale of The Transpectus

SAMOTE B. Nichola is our agent for the sale of Tux Tatreran in Burlington, Vt.

H. B. PEARSON will supply our friends in CLEVELAND with THE THEORE WW. PATTON Is OUR SHOULD for the sale of THE TRIBUNE AT WATER-

uray, Ct.
Mt. G. W. Paror, No.67 Rendulphest, Chicago, has The Tribuya
for sale, and will serve our friends in that city.
L. D. Campell is our Agent for the sale of The Tribuya in

L. D. CARRILL H our agent of the Brishes.

Mr. W. H. WATERS will supply our friends in LITTLE FALLS with with The Transac.

V. B. FALSEE is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Transacs in the cities of Thiransactics and Boston.

Our friends in Rock Island, 11s., and Davenport, can obtain The Transac of H. A. Portes & Buo., in Rock Island.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1854.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE has now a circulation of 115,000 copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, British Provinces, &c., having first redeers Parmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Pamilies, &c. Those who wish to make their business known the country over, would do well to try The Weskuy Tribuyas. A limited number of advertisements are inserted at 30 cents per line,

The Sest-Weekly Triaune also has a very large cir-culation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per Res, each insertion.

WILL KANSAS RE FREE!

We see this question discussed with eagerness in quarters whence nothing calculated, or even intended, to secure the rightful solution of it has ever emanated. Thus the Bigier State Committee of Pennsylvania pettifegged it with desperate zeal in a late Address, citing the guesses of Everett, Badger, &c., as evidence that Slavery can never enter the vast re gions into which the present Congress has invited it.

We certainly cherish an ardent, almost confident, hope that Slavery will for the present be held in check in Kansas, and will soon be abolished. Yet this hope does not blind us to the fact that Slavery is NOW in Kancas-that quite a number of slaves have been held there for years, and still are-and that the slaveholding interest elected (after a fashion) the Rev. H. D. nson, who spent the last winter in Washington as Congressional Delegate elect from Kansas, though we do not know whether he was or was not paid from the Treasury as such.

Now it is absurd-it is swindling-to speculate on the probabilities of Slavery's going or not going into Kanens-it is already there, and has been for years. The testimony on this point is multiform, uncontradieted undoubted. Around the several missions of the Methodist Church South, and on the farms of some individual squatters, slaves have been held and worked these ten years. True, this was in defiance of law; but since there were no organized tribunals, no recognized legal jurisdiction, no means whereby the ignerant and timid could contest the usurpations of the shrewd and powerful-Slavery existed there as it did in Texas prior to her revolt from Mexico-as it did in its infancy wherever it has gained a foot-holdby virtue of the slaveholders' superior knowledge and power-their reading and their rifles-aided by the inverted ignorance and terror, servility and stuper, of their captives.

But at length an act is passed to give laws to Nebrasks and Kansas-a local government and a local Judiciary. Now we say Stavery must vanish before the might of Justice, the majesty of Law, like ghosts at day dawn. But no! Congress, led by Donglas. steps to and repeals the statutory provision by which personal freedem is guaranteed to every resident of Kansas who is neither a criminal nor a fugitive from Slavery; and this puts all at sea again. But for this repeal, Slavery in Kansas must have vanished before the simple operation of existing Law; now the laws have to be made which shall kill it, and the local publie sentiment which shall secure those laws.

We have already published an abstract of the slave case decided in Iowa some years since. A stave had been taken by his master into Iowa while it was a Territory, and the master wanted to take him away The slave refused to go, and a lawsuit was the consequence. The U. S. District Court decided that the master had forfeited his legal claim to ownership by bringing his slave into Iowa, because that was a part of the vast territory from which Slavery was solemnly excluded by the Missouri Compromise. Had there been no such positive legislation by Congress, the Judge left it to be plainly inferred, the master's claim would have been good, and the Courts would have enforced it. That charter of Freedom, deliberate-

ly proffered by the South in 1820 and most reluctantly accepted by the North, has just been destroyed, so far as it affected Kansas and Nebraska, by the passage of Douglas's bill.

Yet we trust that Slavery will nevertheless be kicked out of Kansas, boited out and thereafter kept out. By agitation, by systematic colonization, by the creation of a strong local and National sentiment hostile to Human Bondage, we trust all this may be accomplished. If we did not, we should not incite freemen to emigrate to Kansas. But will our ultimate triumph, supposing it accomplished, excuse those who wantonly forced upon us the struggles, anxieties, sacrifices, through which that triumph is secured? Is he who by night lets down his neighbor's bars, inviting all the cattle of the vicinage into that neighbor's corn, any less culpable because he happens to be suspected, watched, and the mischief he would have done prevented? If Kansas shall ultimately be saved to Free Labor, the right will owe no thanks to Douglas and his accomplices, but everything to those who from the cutset resisted and, by arousing the country, ultimately baffled them. Had the work of colonizing Kansas under the act organizing it as a Territory been prosecuted in the spirit which pervades that act, and which is faithfully reflected in the two "Democratic" journals already started in Nobrasks and Kansas, both afflicted with chronic deafness, blindness and dumbness on the subject of Slavery, Kansas would inevitably have been a Slave State, as we trust it is not to be. But there will always be danger of an adverse result until the broad shield of Law shall have once more been interposed there on the side of Universal Freedom.

-But the scope of the pro-Slavery clauses of the Nebraska bill is not confined to the two Territories organized by that bill. Douglas told his disciples in a speech at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City, as he has told them in many other speeches, that they must be prepared to march up boldly to the support of the great principle embodied in his bill, not merely in this case but in all cases. That principle affirms the right of any State or Territory to do just as it pleases about Slavery and the duty of the People of other States, acting through the Federal Government, to acquiesce in stolid indifference to the moral character or National influences of such action. It is for this principle, in its prospective application to Cubs, Hayti, Mexico, &c. that the Slavery Propaganda prizes Douglas's bill, far more than for any chance it gives them to secure Kansas or Nebraska. They see that future acquisitions of territory south and west of our present limits are morally certain, and they want a principle established which will enable them to deal with all these as they did with Texas in her settlement, illegal introduction of slaves, revolution and nunexation. Give them the full benefit of the principle affirmed by Douglas's bill and they make you welcome to half a dozen Northern Nebraskas. That principle covers practical iniquity enough to last them for the next generation. We defy any man to justify, in consistency with that principle, our present interdiction of the Foreign Slave-Trade in case any State or Territory (for the latter is also a sovereignty, according to the Douglaslogic) should see fit to import its slaves from Africa at \$100 per head rather than from Virginia at \$1,000. Suppose Florida, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, were to unite in demanding liberty to buy their slaves in the cheapest instead of the dearest market, what consistent champion of Douglas's "Non-Intervention" and "Popular Sovereignty" could resist them? Must not Douglas himself, as an extensive consumer of slaves on his Mississippi plantation, feel a strong pecuniary interest in the success of this application of his eminently "Democratic" doctrine ! Must not every man who works up more negroes than he grows feel a common interest with him! Let a triumph be accorded by the People to the supporters of the late measure of Congressional repudiation, and it will be impossible to stop the rising tide of slaveholding exaction and aggression until Toembs shall have realized his aspiration by calling the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. We must make a successful stand just here—in resistance to the assumed right of Congress to uphold, recognize, or in any manner legalize, Slavery in a Territory, and also of the right of the first few thousands of squatters who rush into a new Territory to establish and perpetuate Slavery therein, or we shall have no solid ground at all to stand on. The Inhibition first drafted by Jefferson, the Ordinance of Dane, the Proviso of Wilmot, these are our impregnable positions, from which we can retreat

TEMPERANCE AND THE CATHOLIC PRIEST.

neither with safety nor with honor.

HOOD. In the prolonged and ardous struggle for the sup pression of intemperance and of the liquor traffic, whether by moral or legal sussion, we have hoped to bave the powerful aid of the Catholic clergy, but have been disappointed. Not that we expected or desired them to come into any organization outside of their ecclesisstical system, or to identify themselves with any party: -but it has seemed not too much that their influence should be openly and steadily exerted in favor of a cause which is not only that of public order and security, but of good morals and religion. We have looked to see them uttering some decided and fercible condemnation of that trade in ardent liquers, whose horrible consequences no part of the clergy can have better opportunities of appreciating than themselves. We have hoped that they might be led to use the authority they have, especially amon; the Irish, for an end so beneficent and so necessary Particularly now that so much odium is excited against that class of our population on account of their political subserviency and intemperate habits, it would eem that the Catholic priesthood ought to spare no effort that could tend to put their flocks, or at least so numerous a division of them, in another aspect before

the community at large. This hope does not seem likely to be gratified. We hear of no movement among the Catholic hierarchy for the suppression of this deadly and crime-generating traffic. And yet there seems to be great occaion for an effort of the sort. We published the other day a statistical paper showing that a great majority of the murders committed in this State are by Irish men, and those Irishmen drunk. But why were they drunk, when there is an Archbishop and priesthood with such powers of moral and spiritual control among their flocks! Why is there not a reform! Why is there not a total abstinence association in place of every rum-hole kept by an Irish Catholic !

These are not sectarian or untimely questions. They touch the vital roots of society. It is a fact that we have a great amount of crime among us. It is a fact, that the highest crime, murder, increases. It is a fact, that murders are due ninety per cent to drunkenness. It is a fact, that of the drunken murderers, a large proportion are Irishmen. It is a fact, that these drunken murdering Irishmen are nearly all Catholics. But leaving the drunken murderers out of the question, a majority of the rum-sellers who make that class drunk are of the same origin. Go through the "Democratic" streets if you doubt it ; look at the signs above the rum-holes; when not in" Dutch," they are sure to be Irish-unmistakably so. Go to the bars of the rum-holes, look at the animals behind them dealing out their liquid poison, and look at the animals swilling it, and they are all Irish, Irish drunken and Irish militant.

These are all facts. But certainly if the Catholic priesthood chose, there could be a reform. That the evil remains and increases is one of the causes for the movement of hostility to Catholicism now so active and potent in the community. I It is not

merely untagonism to certain religious opinions, but to drunkenness, and to crime thence proceeding, with which, as we have explained above, those opinions have become very widely identified by a portion of the public.

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA STATE CONVENTION held

faction to its friends, and excited more chagrin among

its adversaries, than any other Political movement of our day. Those adversaries have no cloak for their mertification but falsehood, and are making a very prodigal use of that. All their stories about the Con rention breaking up in a row, splitting in two, &c., are simple, naked fabrications-not a word of truth in them. Belonging to four or five diverse, antagonist parties-Whigs, Abolitionists, Softs and Hards-it would not have been singular if the Delegates had differed so widely as to divide; but they did not. So far from being a "Seward" or "Woolly" affair, as has been asserted, the mover of its organization and Chairman of its Nominating Committee was JOSEPH BLUNT, a Whig in all weathers, who has been strongly suspected of Nativism but never of Sewardism. Its President was a Democrat of the species termed 'Soft;' its most persistent and frequent debater was Gen. BULLARD, a 'Hard;' the Rev. DOLPHUS SKINNER, another 'Adamantine,' was most influential in its counci s; and the two most effective speeches in favor of the course ultimately taken were those of the Hon. PRESTON KING, a Democrat, and the Hon. E. D. CULVER, a Whig, both of whom helped to construct and then stood upon the Buffalo Platform of 1848. There were many Democrats and Free-Soilers who wished to nominate a State Ticket off-hand; there were perhaps as many Whigs who preferred not to nominate at all, but leave each Anti-Nebraska voter to support that ticket whose views should accord most nearly with his own convictions: but the middle course of adjourning for six weeks, then reassembling at Auburn and presenting a State ticket, was finally resolved on with very general unanimity. Of the Delegates present, representing all the Counties in the State but three or four, not one secoded from the Convention or evinced any desire so to do. Of the four or five hundred Delegates who attended, less than twenty went away dissatisfied, while a large majority even of those who had urged an immediate nomination went away satisfied that the best possible course had been taken. And we have no doubt that if either, and but one, of the great parties shall, at its State Convention just at hand, affirm the principles set forth by the Saratoga Convention, and nominate candidates to match, then those candidates will be adopted by the adjourned Anti-Nebraska Convention: if more than one party should act thus wisely, then the Anti-Nebraska voters will be asked to choose between the candidates of these parties according to their several preferences; and if neither shall pay this deference to public sentiment, then an independent ticket will be framed at Auburn, and vigorously supported by all who love Liberty more than Party. Is not this right? How can it be justly said to favor one party more than another?

The talk of this or that journal, which favored the call of the Saratoga Convention, repudiating its action, is sheer gammon. The journals quoted as doing so were once Barnburner, but sold their principles for spoils long ago, and are now looking sharply for their pay. The doings of the Convention are to these at once a reminder of their recreancy and a warning that it is likely to be shorn of its coveted reward, and that they should therefore rave and call vile names is as natural as life; but this, instead of proving the Convention a failure, proves exactly the reverse. The flutterers are badly hit; let them take counsel of prudence, and keep as quiet as they can.

We publish in another part of this paper a full report of the recent important decision of the House of Lords on the law of copyright. Some three years ago Lord Campbell decided the case, here acted on by the court of last resort, and, under the law as he stated it, American authors have derived considerable profits from the sale of their works in England, and ave made arrangements, often of a very profitable character, which this new exposition of the matter will nullify. Lord Campbell held that by the principles of the common law, any author who should first publish his work in England was entitled to a copyright: but the House of Lords decide that only resident, subject to the laws of the realm, can erjoy that advantage. This puts the law substantially on the same ground as it now occupies in the United States, and equalizes the respective rights of English and American authors. It must, however, be a matter of some inconvenience to many gentlemen who have been counting on an income from the sele of their books on the other side of the water The publishers there will now have the same unlimited right to reprint the works of any American author that our publishers have with respect to those of England. There is henceforth no protection but the courtesy of the trade, and our authors will henceforth have nothing more to sell to the Murrays and Bentleys of London than copies of their books before publication here renders them generally accessible. These, however, must be regarded as of much loss value than copyrights; indeed, we learn that an important historical work, for which Bentley had contracted to pay £1,000 a volume in case Judge Campbell's decision had been confirmed, he is now to pay only £500 for. We learn, also, that cheap editions of many popular American books hitherto protected by convrights are about to be put out in London by the piratical booksellers of that city. Considering the state of the law in this country, nobody has a right to complain.

The Oneida Sachem likes the doings of the Saratogs Convention pretty well, but regrets the absence of a resolve to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia .-Now the very first resolve of that Convention affirms the right and duty of the Federal Government to prohibit Slavery "in any territory, pessession and country over which this Union now has, or may hereafter acquire, exclusive jurisdiction." What more does The Sachem want!

In the South where labor is carried on by slaves mechanic arts are necessarily recruited from the North. Not satisfied with having the skill of northern mechanics as freemen they wish it as slaves. The New Orleans Delta of the 13th says:

"One of the most common instances of treachery and baseness is that of men who make their fortunes out of the South, and then go North to abuse, defance and injure us. The name of the individual at the head of this article (Horatic Allen) is a fair specimen of this sort of men. He has accumulated a fortune by building engines for the South, and now retires from business to play the demagagne and traitor, by denouncing Slavery and the South. We see him figuring quite conspicuously in some of the Anti-Slavery movements at the North. Thus it has been from the beginning, that those who have profited most by Slavery the demagagness of the Anti-Slavery movements at the North. "One of the most common instances of treachery and see min agering quite comparements it has been from the beginning, that those who have profited most by Siave-ry and the South, are the first to turn against it. The pres-ent wealth of certain parts of the North is due to their successful prosecution of the slave trade; and the fortunes which allow their descendants to assume such airs, are de-rived from their southern customers."

Exquisitely characteristic this. They thought to buy Mr. Allen; but did they not get the worth of their money in his engines? Why then expect to be able to manacle him as Cuffee?

The impotence and insolence of the South are coequal. The N. O. Picayune quotes an advertisement from THE TRIBUNE-Wanted an editor to go to Tennessee-and publishes one from a South Carolina ournal for an architect for the State-House at Columis, S. C., it being a requirement that the architect shall live in the town while the work lasts, and even that Slavery organ is forced to acknowledge that ignorance

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1854. and helplessness are shown by such appeals to northern civilization and culture. Proverbially deficient in education and art, having to look to the North for its refined pursuits, the South would make doughfaces of every one who goes thither to illuminate them or to supply them with labor saving machinery. It will not do, Messrs. Nigger-drivers. The reign of dough-

last week at Saratoga Springs has given greater satis- | facery is coming to an end. The Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator rejoices that the "designs of the treacherous a bolitionists" have been frustrated in the adoption of the reciprocity treaty. We commend The Speciator to the patronage of South Carolina and Georgia; a slave-driving journal in Canada is a rarity that those regions ought to welcome; it will encourage them to hope that when the Canadas come into the Union their fugitives, now secure under the British flag, will be restored to their quondam owners. As for reciprocity, The Spestator has "no doubt the Provinces will be able to hold their own, in fair competition with our neighbors on the other side of the lines." If this be so, why were they afraid of genuine reciprocity? Why not establish perfect free trade between the countries Why not receive on each side all the products of the other duty free ? Will The Spectator inform us ?

The Boston Courier says we cast a slur on Edward Everett. The truth is that we referred to one of his earliest speeches in Congress and nothing more; we did not pervert the sense, nor make any forced application of it. If that is injurious to Mr. Everett, it because he has ever disclaimed that speech ! If so, we shall be happy to hear of it. Or will The Courier favor us with some statement as to which of Mr. Everett's many speeches it is allowable to refer to, and which it is not. There seems to be some difficulty in making the distinction, and it would be well to have such an authority as The Courier on the sub-

OHIO. - A correspondent in the XVth Congressional District sends us the following with reference to the present Member from that district:

" The Hon. Wm. R. Sapp has returned from Washington, and is now at home. Mr. Sapp has well served his constituents and country, and we are so highly pleased with his political course that we are determined to return him to the next Congress. We have not been so well represented since Columbus Delano, now of New-York, held he office. Mr. Sapp is endowed with the necessary qualifications for a northern representative, boldness, sagacity, end discrimination, and will wage indefatigable and never-ending war against all wrong in whatsoever form or shape it may appear. He is a self-made man, and knowing as he does the vicissitudes of fortune, devotes himself to the interests of the people, as you must have noticed in all his votes and speeches on the Homestead and Nebras-

HIGHER LAW, ALMOST.—Judge Benning has decided that the Supreme Court of Georgia is co-qual and co-ordinate with the Supreme Court of the United State, and not inferior and subordinate to that Court: that as to reserved powers the State Court is supreme; that as to powers both delegated and reserved, concurrent powers, both Courts, in the language of Hamilton, are "equally "supreme; and that as a consequence the Supreme Court of the United States has no jurisdiction over the Supreme Court of Georgia, and cannot therefore give it an order or make for it a precedent.

How would the Judge like to apply his doctrine to the decisions of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin ? Has that also "concurrent powers?"

Important experiments with new artillery have just been made in England, in the presence of military and naval commanders. The practice commenced with a 68-pounder gun, ten feet long, and weighing 95 cwt., on Lancaster's principle of the bore, being oval instead of round, which gives the largest guns all the advantages possessed by the best rifle, when shot or shells of a particular description are used. Excellent practice, it is stated, can be made with rifles at considerable ranges, but uatil the experiments with Lancaster's oval guns or eggshaped shells, correct aim could not be taken at the astonishing distance of 5,000 yards, the range of the practice with Lencaster's invention. The long period which elapsed during the flight of the destructive projectile, weighing upward of 88 lb, owing to its clongated ferm, caused, according to the account given, a feeling of great suspense, but when it fell at a distance of 5,000 yards, and in no instance did the shells fall wide or short of the target, the spot where it fell and burst presented the appearance of the eruption of a volcano, the sand be raised to a great hight in the air. Experiments were also carried on with Moorsom's shells at 3,000 yards, and the practice with them and with shot is described as very everal other guns have been made of bores, on Lancaster's principle, for the purpose of carrying on experiments with them.

-There is a consolation in knowing that the reign of oncord is to be secured, if at all, by what would appear paradox-the increase of destructive missiles. These, termining murder in the mass by the coldest rules of science, detract to the same degree from the merit of heroism, abate hero-worship, and thus establish what seems a proclivity to universal peace.

Mr. H. D. Craig. Telegraphic Agent in this City for the ssociated Press, writes us that the dispatch traveling the ounds of the journals from Philadelphia southward, conerning "the Whig Anti-Nebraska Convention," (twice ed) was sent of by him correctly as follows:

"Saratoga Convention assembled ten o'clock. John A. King, temporary Chairman. Committees appointed," Now as this began to appear as "the Whig Anti-

"Nebraska Convention" in Philadelphia, we must be close on the track of its transformer. Will the Philadelhis Editors inquire into the matter? Or do they employ Colegraph Agents to edit their several journals -Mr. Craig considers himself inculpated by our former

rictures, though we did not mean it. We did not pretend o know who was in fault in the premises, but we showed that somebody was, and that somebody we hoped to discover. So we do still.

FURTHER FROM IOWA.

Codar Co. gives Grimes 600, Bates 432, for Governormaj., 168. Congress, Therington 617, Hempstead 397maj., 220. An Anti-Nebraska Whig is elected Representa by 22 maj., and the Anti-Nebraska candidate for foating Representative from Scott, Clinton and Cedar has 163 maj. The Senatorial candidate has 134 maj. The entire Anti-Nebraska County ticket is elected. We are ndebted to Mr. Tuthill for these particulars. Cedar and Clinton Counties elect Representatives separately, (besides a floating Representative,) and not conjointly, as announced in the table in yesterday's TRIBUSE. In 1852 Cedar Co. gave Scott 338, Pierce 334, and Hale 102. G. W. Cattell, a leading Free Soiler, is elected County Clerk as an Independent, the Whigs having no regular candidate in the field. The editor of The Cedar Co. (Tupton) Advertiser, Wells Spicer, Esq., a prominent Democrat, mourns over the result thus-

"We never did, nor do we now esteem that it is or was a Democratic measure. As a Democratic candidate ourselves, we denounced it, and so did the other county candidates. But StephengHempstead, as the leader of Democracy, having spoken here and espoused the measure, we were bound by it, and all sank together. We submitted to the experiment, and it has proved fatal, but not too late for us to retrace our steps. It is the action of our own men that has brought about this defeat, and we have every reason to believe that the Democrates as a party are right upon this queston, and never will be brought to sanction or approve of it. They were unfortunate in their selection of candidates for some of the important offices, and this defeat will only have a salutary effect upon them and prepare them for more efficient and energetic action in time to come. When they present their candidates for public sufferage upon only the sterling principles of Democracy, to which when they have adhered faithfully, and discarded the issue raised by Presidential aspirants to gain the influence of the South, they have ever been triumphant. As a party, the Democrate have now two recent epochs to admonish them for the future—namely, the Nicholson letter campaign, and the Nebraska defeat."

Mr. Spicer was running for Prosecuting Attorney, but is We never did, nor do we now esteem that it is or was Mr. Spicer was running for Prosecuting Attorney, but is

badly beaten by the Independent candidate, S. S. Daniels,

well-known Whig.

It appears from The Advertiser that D. C. Cloud, (Dem.) who is elected for Attorney-General, is an Anti-Nebraska man. Cloud has 550 majority in Muscatine County, where he resided, being the only Democrat who received a majority there. Seenett, the Whig and Anti-Nebraska, re-

sided in Scott County, where he has a large majority. He

had 84 majority in Cedar County. LINK Co .- The Tipton Advertiser (Dem.) of the 12th

"The news from Linn County is that Grimes and Thorington have each a majority in this county of about 275, and that the Democrats have elected a County Judge and Clerk—balance all Whig. Linn, too, is a Democratic

DES MOINES Co .- The Burlington Telegroph publishes

the official result in the entire county.

The vote of Burlington we have already given. In 1852 Des Moines gave Scott, 984; Hale, 89; Pierce, 1,154. DELAWARE Co.-Grimes, 382; Bates, 299. Anti-Neraska, 83 on Governor; 67 for Atterney-General; 101 on Congress; 77 on Senator, and 51 on Representatives. WINNESHIEK Co. gives Grimes 107 majority; and we

learn that Allamakee gives him 150. Fayette Co. also gives him the same majority. Bates has 43 majority in Madison Co. Polx Co. is reported to have given a majority of 28 for

Grimes, and 24 for Clark for Congress. Clark has 38 majority in Van Buren Co. Davis gives Grimes 35 majority, and Hall (Dem.) 100. In 1852, Hale and Pierce had to majority in Davis.

DUBUQUE Co. gives Grimes 669; Bates, 1,101. Attorney-General, Sennett, 658; Cloud, 1,102. Congress, Thorington (Republican), 645; Hempstead (Nebraska), 1,120. In 1852, Scott had 600; Hale, 6; Pierce, 1,150. The Dubuque Herald (Dem.) is quite lugubrious over the result in the State, and in its issue of the 16th inst. admits the probability of the election of "a majority of Coalicionists to the next General Assembly, a Coslition Governor, and two Coalition members of Congress. This is the result of the late election."

The Burlington (Des Moines Co.) Telegraph of the 5th inst., edited by prominent Democrats, thus sums up the general result:

the general result:

Mr. Grimes' election is sure beyond a doubt. Those who run on the State ticket with him are also elected, it is expected, excepting perhaps Mr. Sennet for Attorney General. His competitor, Mr. Cloud, was also known to be anti-Nebraska, and beside the complimentary vote of 500 mejority in his own County, also runs ahead of his ticket in other Counties.

Mr. Thorington, Whig, is certainly elected to Congress in this District. Mr. Hempstead made Nebraska the issue on the stump, and as a result the District which, in 1852, gave Pierce a majority of 1,200 votes, now sends to Congress an anti-Nebraska Whig—a man, too, unknown to fame, and seldom if ever heard of outside of his County (Scott) before his nomination. This fact alone goes far to indicate the decided and deep-rooted hostility of the people to the Nebraska iniquity.

"The news alse favors the chances of Mr. Clark, Anti-Nebraska Whig, for Congressin the First District. Should his election also turn out to be a fact, the defeat of the Nebraska party in Iowa will be almost unexampled in the history of popular elections. The District gave Pierce some 700 or 800 majority.

"The Honse of Representatives is unquestionably Whig, and by a very decided majority. The Senate is somewhat in doubt. At our last Legislature, the Wbigshad scarcely members enough to swear by. So mach for the Nebraska bill in Iowa!"

GRISI AND MARIO-RECEPTION SOIREE.

Last evening a congratulatory musical entertainment to Grisi and Mario was given by the American Musical Fund Society at the St. Nicholas Hotel. At about 81 o'clock the south dining-room was brilliantly illuminated and thrown open for the reception of a select company of gentlemen and ladies. The company was received by a Special Committee of the American Musical Fund Society, composed of Messrs. U. C. Hill, Louis Ernst and W. M. Brough. The following programme distributed among the guests set forth more particularly the nature of the .. Weber.

The performance was opened at 9 o'clock by the band, and during the interval that clapsed between the perform ance of the first and second pieces, Madamo Grisi, leaning upon the arm of Mr. John S. Kyle, entered the salon, followed by Signor Mario. They were received with hearty The band then performed the second piece, after which Mr. Louis Ernet, second Vice-President of the Musical Fund Society, presented Madame Grisi and Signor Merio with their diplomas as honorary members of the Association.

"It is with pleasure that I would on this occasion dis-

"It is with pleasure that I would on this occasion dis-charge the agreeable duty devolving upon me of present-ing, in the rams of the American Musical Fund Society, the expression of our joy at the safe arrival on these shores of so distinguished artists as yourself and Signor Mario. I am also directed to inform you that the Society, anxious to draw closer the bands which admiration has entwined around your illustrious and our Musical World have elected you unanimously honorary members of their body, in token of which I would here tender you the appropriate rapers." During the performance of the third piece a number of

ersons were introduced to Madame Grisi, with whom she onversed in an affable manner.

The performance of the fourth piece elicited the attention of both Grisi and Mario, the former remarking that she never before in her life heard a better solo cornet. At the conclusion of the piece she requested an introduc-

tion to Mr. Allan Dodworth, when she complimented him highly on the performance. The entertainment was concluded with a finale by the full band, after which the company broke up.

Madame Grisi made a very neat but rich appearance. Her hair was plainly dressed, presenting no ornaments whatever. She was attired in a light straw colored silk with three heavily embroidered flounces of green, &c. The bodice was trimmed with embroidered frills matching the lounces. Dress, low neck trimmed around the edge with lace. Over her shoulders hung a lace scarf. With the exception of four elegant bracelots she wore no other jewelry.

ELECTION IN GALVESTON, TEXAS .- A riot was anticinated at the local election in Galveston recently. The German population it seems had organized for the purerawing the Americans, who were supposed to e handed together as " Know Nothings." The Americans had semed themselves and taken further precautionary measures. So we are told by a gentleman who left Galveston on the day of election.

REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.-Revolutionary movements have been set on foot in Northern Mexico, especially in Tamaulipas and Coahuila and along the Rio Grande. The movement began in Victoria, but already embraces Tula, San Carlo and Sas Fernando. An attack by the revolutionists, 800 strong, is expected at Matamoros, and Gen. Wall, the commander there, has issued a proclamation calling on the people to keep quiet and fear nothing. The insurgents publish a newspaper called La Federacion, which treats Santa Anna's dictatorship with very little ceremony.

ALABAMA .- Mr. James Henry, of Pickens County, who occupied a seat in the Legislature, has announced himself as the Whig candidate for Congress in the IVth District. He is not to be permitted, though, to "walk over the field," as we perceive by a communication in The West Alabamian:

Mr. Editor:—I am a candidate for Congress against JIM HENEY. I am from Bass' Precinct, situate, lying and being in the northeast corner of Pickens County, where no one lives within a circumference of anybody else. I shut myself up in a room last week, with John Bass (be sure and don't print kis name without the B_i) and myself as delegates, and held a cancus, in which for three several beliefing. I was unanimously reministed lime amount. legates, and held a caucus, in which for the balletings, I was unanimously nominated Jim's opponent. John accepts the honor, and will be in the field "during "the war." Yours, (without gas, or brass.)

John W. Bass.

Senator Jones and Representative Henn of Iowa (Ne

braskalte Congressmen) breakfasted together at Chicago on the receipt of the news of the signal triumph of the Republican ticket in Iowa. Hope it aided their digestion, Gov. WRIGHT of Indiana was married on the 14th to a

fair Kentuckian . The Louisville Democrat says: "Gov. Wright of Indiana, and lady, reached the city last evening. He has formed a union with one of the fair daughters of Kentucky, Miss Harriet B. Burbridge of Scott County. The wedding took place on Monday, and resterday Gov. Powell gave his Excellency of Indiana and lady a handsome entertainment. They leave by the morning train for Indianapolis.

Ross COUNTY KANAS COMPANY.—This Company had a meeting the other evening, at which the resolution raising a Committee to go to Kanasa and select a location for the Company was rescinded. Resolutions were adopted adjourning the meeting of the Association to next spring in that Territory, upon the call of the President or that of any five members. [Chillicothe (O.) Advertisor, Aug. 18.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispaich to The N. Y. Tribens.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 21, 1964. Joseph W. Davis, the Know-Nothing Democratic Clork in the City Pest Office, having been removed, Wm. H. Thomas, a Know-Something Democrat, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Salary \$1,400.

E. Branch Robinson has been appointed Collector at Washington in the place of Mr. Thomas, resigned.

The rumer that Col. Porter has been appointed Collector at New-Orleans, is not credited. The appointment would be extraordinary, and one distasteful to all from that gity here.

The appointment of Professor Dimitry of New-Orleans. to examine the acts and decisions of the Cherokee Board of Commissioners under the treaty of 1835, is a good one. He is a distinguished scholar and an able man. Mr. T. R. Westbrook, Representative from the Xith Congressional District of New-York, is here.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE KNOW-NOTHINGS AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854.

A large meeting of Democrats was held in this city this evening, at which resolutions were passed expressing disapprobation of the "Know-Nothing" organization. Col. Caldwell delivered a forcible speech in opposition to the Know-Nothings." Some disturbance was expected, but all passed off quietly.

POLITICS IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Monday, Aug. 21, 1854. At a "regular" Democratic cancus on Saturday evening, George M. Weston, formerly editor of The Augusta Age, offered a resolution calling on Judge Parris for his

views on the Nebraska question, and declaring that they would not support him for Governor if he continued silent. The resolution was tabled. The Whigs and Free-Soilers of Androscoggin County met at Lewiston on Friday, and attempted to form a coali-

tion. A Committee of Conference agreed upon a Union Ticket which was adopted by the Whige, but rejected by the Free Softers. The Whigs then receded, and nomin ated last year's ticket. The Free-Soilers adjourned to September 1, without making nominations.

NATIVE AMERICAN NOMINATIONS -- DEMO-CRATIC MEETING. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 21, 1854.

The political hubbub has commenced in this city. Today the Native American Convention nominated John S. Warner for Recorder of Deeds, Robert E. Shultz for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, Wm. D. Baker for Prothonotary of the District Court, and Wm. Gardner for The Democrats hold a meeting to nominate candidates

for election to-night. There is no opposition in the first Congressional District to T. B. Florence. In the third district Wm. Landy will receive the nomination. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING AT EASTON,

PENN.

Easton, Monday, Aug. 21, 1854. A Democratic County Meeting took place in this town to-day. The attendance was very large and the gathering

very harmonious. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of the State and National Administrations, and also in favor of the Ne brasks and Kansas bill.

The meeting was addressed by Senator Brodhead and Governor A. H. Reeder of Kansas.

SECRETARY MARCY ON A VISIT-MORTALITY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 21, 1854. Secretary Marcy left Washington this morning on a isit to Berkley Springs.

The deaths in Baltimore for the last week were one

hundred and thirteen, of which seventy-four were under ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE "ANGEL "GABRIEL"-THE YORK AND CUMBERLAND

RAILROAD COMPANY, &c. BOSTON, Monfay, Aug. 21, 1854. J. S. Orr, alias the "Angel Gabriel," was arrested in Charlestown yesterday, on an old charge of disturbing the peace, and was lodged in jail. Some of his friends talked

of a rescue, but it was not attempted. He was taken before Justice Warren this forenoon, and, on the charges of disturbing a religious meeting on Sunday, May 7, creating a disturbance and blowing his horn on Sunday, May 14, and vending his printed documents on Sunday, May 28, was held to bail in \$300 for examin-

tion on Friday next. In default of bail he was committed The decision of the referees in the case of "Myers vs. "The New-York and Cumberland Railroad Company,"

was given this morning. They award Myers \$159, con and interest. The ship Ringleader arrived at this port from Manilla. brings home J. B. Williams, United States Consul at New

THE HEALTH OF SAVANNAH.

Columnus, S. C., Monday, Aug. 21, 1854.

A dispatch from Savannah says, there were only the deaths from yellow fever to Thursday last. Since then the disease has increased, but has not assumed an epidemic form. The weather is cool, and no alarm is felt on account of the prevalence of the fever.

GREAT FIRE AT CHATHAM, C. W. A fire occurred at Chatham, Canada West, a few days since, destroying a whole block of stores, warehouses, &a., on Main-st., and a bridge across the river Thames. The less is estimated at \$80,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

PRILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 21, 1854.

A lad named Steinberger was accidentally shot dead by another lad yesterday, while they were in a bost on a guning excursion down the river. The gun had been fired off, and was reloaded unknown to the unfortunate boy who discharged it. The Coroner's Jury this morning excursion from any criminal intent.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854. During the pendency of the New-Hampshire elec-on, Col. Benton was asked if he had heard from Con-ord. "Cencord, sir! there is no Concord; there is "no Concord, air: there is no Concord; there is "no Concord, the Democratic party is fast go"ing hellward." So might the leaders of the Whig party of Massachusetts exclaim in view of the present condition of their own party. For several years that great party in Massachusetts has been trying to com-And all the trouble has come from the mit suicide. And all the trouble has come from the leaders of the two extremes of the party—the Hark-ers, or Silver Grays, and the Free Soilers. Between the upper and nether millstones the party has been the upper and nether millstones the party has been nearly destroyed. An opportunity for restoring the fragments and refiniting the old party of freedom seemed to be presented after the passage of the Nobraska swindle. But there is no concord. The Courier and The Commonwealth are determined there shall be none. The counsels of such men as Quincy. Walley and Chandler, on the one side, and Wilson and Union the country of the country that the count Palfrey on the other, are unheeded. The only hope is that the masses will find some means to make their power felt, and so prevent another distracted cam-

there is some tank of starting a new wind particle after the model of THE TRIBUNE. There seems to be a great abundance of newspapers already in Boston, but none of them it is said meet the wants of the present state of things. THE TRIBUNE is very extensively taken all through New-England, but a paper of sively taken all through New-England, but a paper of the same stamp, it is contended, is needed in Boston.

I have frequently, in my travels, been surprised to find in the most secluded towns of Massachusetts and Vermont such large numbers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. mont such large numbers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNG.
circulating among the people. Boston people see this
also, and scold about the influence the paper exercises
in what they regard as their own political diocess. I
allude to this mainly to show the state of feeling and
the temper of the people. Those who think that the
Whig party can much longer be satisfied with the oid
husks and effect ideas of the autediturian press of
the The Know-Boston, should make a note of this. The Knew Nothing furor seems to be abating where it first origin

nated, and where it has raged the most, while it is extending into the country towns and villages.

Turning from politics, I must speak of the wonderful presperity of Massachusetts. It is fast becoming what Kossuth called it—a City-State. Almost every town is now consecuted with Reston by a milesed and town is now connected with Boston by a railroad, and the residences of the merchants are not confined to limit of twenty, thirty or fifty miles from the city. The Charles River Railroad, notwithstanding the state